

etic measure to come to a vote in the House of Representatives.

As Newton D. Baker, proxy for Tom L. Johnson, came upon the platform to submit the minority report Chairman Pomeroy turned the gavel over to former Governor James F. Campbell.

"We concur," said Mr. Baker, "in all features of the majority report except the one referring to the election of United States Senators. We insist that we must now proceed to nominate a candidate for United States Senator in accordance with the platform of the Democratic State convention of 1908. I want to see Gov. Harmon re-elected."

"Yes, I want to see him President, but I want his record to be big enough to make him President."

At that moment in stride Gov. Harmon accompanied by his escort, the hand turned on "Hail to the Chief." There was the usual hurraha and a huge American flag with the legend "Judson Harmon, our next President," was unfurled as the hand switched to "My Country, 'Tis of Thee." Gov. Harmon spoke as follows:

I owe the Democracy of Ohio two acknowledgments. The formal expression of one of them is long overdue, for lack of opportunity. I have tried to express it in the performance of the duties to which their nomination two years ago led me.

The renewal of confidence, so heartily expressed to-day, reassures me that you believe I have kept the faith and done the best I could to live and act under conditions naturally difficult and made more so by a policy of persistent obstruction which was seldom relaxed.

If the people of the State shall again approve my choice I shall feel an obligation to them even deeper than before, because of the knowledge and experience they have enabled me to gain, the advantage of which they will have the right to claim. If they also give the party a broader responsibility, as I believe they will be disposed to do if your votes are not withheld, I shall feel that I shall have been very well served.

I shall keep on trying to make the phrase "serving the people" true description and not a false pretense or a figure of speech. It expresses the vital idea of Democratic government.

Efforts to continue reforms in the State will have a further effect this year. The need of reforms is still greater in the Federal Government and it can be met in the election of Congressmen. The waste of public funds, which to the extent of \$300,000,000 is openly confessed, is well worth looking after, and especially now when the people have to have their taxes everywhere struggling to meet the cost of living.

Neither economy nor watchful regard for the common welfare is possible in Washington while the reign of the favored goes on and the practical genius of our people finds such small expression in the conduct of their public business.

The voters of the country have often been imposed on by tariff taxes levied ostensibly for public revenue but really for personal profit. But they were never before fooled by a promise of substantial reductions of these taxes broken in their faces as soon as their votes were secured.

A power so insolent in its control of the law making powers must be overthrown without delay and will be if the American people have not lost their spirit.

There can be no relief as long as the interests which profit through tariff laws are allowed to frame their laws as they please. It has always been so. It has been so in the most striking way that these have complete command of the Republican party as an organization. Insurgency is merely a protest. They scoff at it. The only agency by which they can be dislodged is the Democratic party.

The election of State officers will turn, as it should, on the important home affairs which are now the chief concern of our citizens. I shall refuse to be drawn away from these. What the present Administration has done and tried to do is known to all and the question is, shall it be approved or condemned?

But good government means just the same in Washington as it does in Columbus, and if the discussions which the State campaign involves shall help the voters to elevate the public service in both capitals at once I shall be doubly glad to have had a part in them.

All were jubilant and cheered the Governor when he and Mr. Johnson, delegates, who were rather sullen. Mr. Baker's minority report was defeated by a vote of 140 to 251, showing five delegates.

Leut. Gov. W. Allen Pomeroy of Canton was nominated. For Judges of the Supreme Court: M. H. Donahue of New Lexington and James Johnson of Springfield. For Attorney-General, Timothy S. Hogan of Wellston.

JAPANESE TRIES SUICIDE.

He was Formerly a Student at the Moody School.

S. Kishita, a young Japanese student who has been taking a course in civil engineering for three years at the Moody School for Boys at Mount Vernon, Mass., attempted to kill himself yesterday morning in Bronx Park.

The young man, who is 20 years old, came to New York from the Massachusetts school five weeks ago and took up his quarters at 871 West 156th street, which is a club composed of about thirty Japanese students. The club occupies the top floor flats on the top floor of the 156th street house. The members are young men who are earning their own way through school and college.

Early yesterday morning Kishita left the apartment to take a walk. An hour later he was found lying in a clump of bushes near the driveway just east of the Bronx Park Museum by one of the park workmen. He was still conscious and evidently in the last stages of the Fordham Hospital. He was taken to the ambulance Kishita was unconscious.

On examination it was found that the Japanese had stabbed himself with a pocket knife several times in the abdomen, chest and throat. He was taken to the hospital, where an operation was performed at once. Dr. Black, the house physician, said Kishita's condition was serious and that he entertained little hope of his recovery.

None of Kishita's fellow students could give any reason for his act. They think he must have become suddenly insane either because of the heat or from over-study. Kishita has been in the country for five years and during that time has worked hard to educate himself. A representative of Consul-General Midway's staff called at the hospital yesterday afternoon and had a talk with Kishita after the operation. Both men talked in Japanese and nothing is known of the conversation. The student refused to talk to the police or to any of the hospital attendants.

PROPERTY OWNERS PAY FOR IT

Flatbush Subway Extension Plan to Be Pushed by P. S. Board.

The Public Service Commission decided yesterday to give immediate attention to the proposition for an extension of the subway on Nostrand avenue south of Eastern Parkway to the Eastern Parkway extension of the Flatbush tunnel subway at the cost of owners of adjoining property.

At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed permitting the commission to lay out subways to be built by assessments on the property owners. This bill has been signed by Mayor Gaynor and Gov. Hughes. A majority of the property owners along the route have consented to be assessed for the improvement and the commission has decided to hold a formal hearing on the matter on July 1. Immediately thereafter it is understood the route will be laid out and bids advertised for its construction.

WAS A PENROSE CONVENTION

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS DO LEADERS HIDDING.

State Ticket Named and Platform Adopted in an Hour and Twenty Minutes—President Taft Praised for the Things He's Done, Including Taft.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 22.—In record breaking time and without a hitch in the programme of the leaders the Pennsylvania Republican State convention today nominated this State ticket:

For Governor, John K. Tener of Washington county.

For Lieutenant-Governor, John M. Reynolds of Bedford.

For Secretary of Internal Affairs, Henry Houck of Lebanon.

For State Treasurer, Charles F. Wright of Susquehanna.

Henry F. Walton of Philadelphia, former Speaker of the House of Representatives, was elected State chairman to succeed the late Wesley R. Andrews.

A platform was adopted endorsing the national and State administrations, approving the Payne-Aldrich tariff law and outlining a series of State issues for the coming campaign.

All this was accomplished in the unprecedented time of one hour and twenty minutes, the convention having been in session only from 10:35 to 11:55 A. M.

United States Senator Boies Penrose and his friends were in control of the situation. The Senator sat in the convention as a delegate from Philadelphia and saw the programme go through on high gear and without a creak in the cogs.

In view of the failure of the Democrats to put up a ticket that would attract independent Republicans the candidates nominated to-day are considered to be as well assured of election as could be under the circumstances. Tener, the nominee for Governor, is a self-made man, having started his career as a professional baseball pitcher with the Chicago National team and later transferred his activities to the building up of the "Magic City of Charleroi," where he is to-day a bank president and big man generally in business and industrial affairs. He is a member of Congress and has served as Assistant Secretary of the Interior. During the second Cleveland administration, with other gold Democrats, he opposed McKinley, and has been a Republican ever since.

The platform has this to say of the national Administration:

We heartily endorse and commend the Administration of President William H. Taft, which, less than sixteen months old, is unique in its record of accomplishment. He has in his own way carried forward and decided the issues of William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt while enforcing his own and those in favor of which the party has in national platform declared.

With unwavering patience and gentleness of manner, but with great firmness of purpose and unyielding determination, he will by the time the year falls at the close of the present session of Congress, have succeeded in securing the enactment into law of more important recommendations than any other President has ever secured within so brief a time after his inauguration.

Among this legislation may be mentioned the revision of the tariff, the bill for the more complete regulation and control of railroads, the establishment of postal savings banks, the creation of a bureau of mines, the punishment of the white slave traffickers, the creation of a tariff board, the abolition of the immunity bond, the establishment of business methods in various Government departments, legislation for the conservation of our natural resources, the creation of a commerce court, providing for the investigation of railway accidents and monthly reports of the same, important legislation amending and extending the laws requiring the use of safety appliances for common carriers, the passage through the House of a bill providing a complete constitution for the Government of Porto Rico in pursuance of his special message and conferring citizenship according to the promise of the party platform and the addition of two stars to the flag.

We also call especial attention to his prompt and effective intervention to prevent the arbitrary increase of railway rates, his faithful and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws, his enforcement of the law against illegal dealing in stocks through the instrumentality of what are commonly termed "pump and dump" schemes, the conviction of the perpetrators of the alleged sugar fraud upon the Government and the indictment of those engaged in unlawfully cornering and artificially advancing the price of cotton and necessarily of cotton goods which enter to so large an extent into the commerce of the great American market.

We believe that the tariff bill recently enacted is in accord with the Republican policy expressed in its last national platform, "to preserve without excessive duties the market against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers of the great American market."

Since the passage of that bill the wages of employees in this country have been increased more than \$100,000,000 in a few instances the tariff on luxuries was increased, but on other articles the revision was downward.

No increase in the price of the common necessities of life can honestly be attributed to the tariff, for the duties upon them were not raised. We agree with President Taft

that it "is the best tariff bill the Republican party ever passed."

The platform declares for a ship canal from the Ohio River to the great lakes system of main State highways, compulsory arbitration of labor disputes, enforcement of the pure food laws, vigorous prosecution of the civil suits to recover the millions mispent on the State Capitol, liberal appropriations for schools and State health campaign, investigation of the carving in of the surface over abandoned coal mines, and it calls attention to the fact that Pennsylvania is out of debt.

PLAIN CLOTHES SURVIVALS.
Inspectors Get a Detective or Two on Short Time Details.

Commissioner Baker refused yesterday to discuss his plans for filling the places of the 208 plain clothes men who went back to patrol duty last night. The Commissioner said that it was part of the general plan which he and the Mayor had decided upon when they first talked over the police question. It is understood that while all the old time plain clothes men are now back in uniform there is no intention of leaving the precincts without any wardmen or detectives. It is thought that captains and inspectors will detail men to duty in plain clothes as they need them. Such assignments will be only temporary.

The orders sent out yesterday confirm this view. Extensions of temporary assignments to plain clothes men were granted to twenty-five men. Inspector William G. Higgins is the first inspection district has four men assigned to him for ten days. Inspector Walsh, in the fourth district, gets two men for the same length of time. Two more are sent for ten days. Inspector assigned to his office, two for ten days and four for twenty. Five are assigned to the detective bureau in Washington and one to the Brooklyn central office. Two more are sent for ten days. The office of the borough inspector in Brooklyn, Inspectors Sweeney and Dillon, in Brooklyn, get two men each for ten days.

An order was issued several weeks ago directing that the precinct detectives take charge of all petty larceny cases and minor burglaries and it is not thought likely that while that order is in force the Commissioner will leave the precincts without any men in plain clothes.

Five police captains are due to shift about to-day. Capt. Thomas Palmer of the Mulberry street station goes to the West Forty-seventh street station. Capt. William J. Penney goes from the West Forty-seventh street station to Far Rockaway. Edward N. Walling comes from Far Rockaway to take Capt. Palmer's place at the Mulberry street station. Joseph O'Connor goes from the Leonard street station to Glendale, Brooklyn, and Capt. John W. O'Connor of the Glendale station takes his place in Leonard street. Most of the captains transferred have been in the Mulberry street station only a few months, being transferred there when the Commissioner shifted the precincts. Capt. Penney has been in the West Forty-seventh street station longer. He came from Coney Island. The berth in West Forty-seventh street, in the upper Tenement house district, where he was doing desk duty only a few weeks ago, and put in command of the Leonard street station in place of Capt. Jacob Brown, who took acting Captain Corbett's place in Bridge Precinct A.

SCHENECTADY GRAFTERS.

Four More Plead Guilty—One Fined \$500—Sentence Suspended on Two.

SCHENECTADY, June 22.—A surprise was sprung in the Supreme Court here this afternoon when four of the defendants awaiting trial on graft indictments announced through their attorneys that they desired to withdraw their former plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty as indicted. Those who pleaded guilty were:

William J. Palmer, at present a hotel keeper in Clarksville, Albany county, indicted for grand larceny, second degree, in connection with painting contracts on county buildings. Palmer is a brother-in-law of Dr. C. N. Van Denburgh, who was last week convicted of forgery.

Anson H. Cady, a member of the 1908 Board of Supervisors, who resigned when the graft hunt was begun here, indicted for misdemeanor.

John R. Peters, a notary public and clerk of the Board of Supervisors, indicted for falsifying certificates to bills.

Philip H. Mulderick, a master plumber and contractor, indicted for misdemeanor.

Cady, Peters and Mulderick asked that judgment and judgment be pronounced immediately. Justice Van Kirk sentenced Cady to pay a fine of \$500 and suspended sentence on Peters and Mulderick. Cady paid the fine. Palmer was sentenced later.

At 5:30 this afternoon the jury in the case of the people against George F. Sauter came in with their verdict, finding the two counts of the indictment on which he was tried, grand larceny, second degree, and preventing a false and fraudulent bill against the company of Schenectady.

Sauter was the first defendant arrested on a graft indictment. He is an electrical contractor and in 1908 he was doing business with monopoly under the title of the Acme Building Company. Under this title he contracted with the company to make certain repairs to the mason work at the county jail. It was brought out on the trial that he had rendered two false bills aggregating about \$1,300 and had charged the men at labor not employed and material not used.

This disposes of eight of the eighteen graft cases. The occurrences of to-day are regarded on all sides as the beginning of the end and it is believed that the remaining ten defendants now awaiting trial will to-morrow change their former plea and plead guilty as indicted.

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To-day's action by the Senate also marked the culmination of efforts that have been put forth more or less regularly for thirty years for the establishment of this banking system. Postmaster-General have come and gone in the last quarter of a century, but most of them have recommended some sort of a postal savings bank system. Many bills have been introduced in Congress, but the subject never made much headway until President Taft threw the strength of his Administration behind it in the present session.

The adoption of the system has in fact been brought about in the face of the indifference of a large part of the Republican organization. It is the child of circumstances. The Republican national platform adopted the postal savings bank plan as a project. It is the Bryan government guarantee proposition. With the Republican party committed to the system, President Taft, following his own belief in its efficiency, has insisted against considerable odds that the party pledge be kept.

Under the terms of the bill just passed it will remain with the trustees of the postal savings bank deposits—the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Treasury—to decide what post offices shall be authorized to receive deposits. It was decided at the start to all parts of the country. The main purpose of the legislation, as President Taft has viewed it, is to establish a banking facility for the people in parts of the country which now lack savings depositories.

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Under the new law anybody over 10 years of age will be able to open an account at one of the postal banks. No deposit of less than \$1 will be received, although the postmaster is authorized to sell special 10-cent stamps which later may be turned in as deposits. These stamps will be collected at a credit of \$1 on the depositor's account. No individual may deposit more than \$100 in any calendar month and no account shall exceed \$500. The Government will pay 2 per cent. interest on deposits.

The system is designed to draw out the money which is now hoarded and to encourage saving among the poor. It has been the contention of the President that the present banking business of the country, but would on the other hand draw out many millions of dollars which may be used in great crises.

Both State and national banks under the new law are prohibited from acting as depositories for postal savings funds. These banks are required to put up public securities, State, county and municipal bonds—as security for the deposits.

One of the most interesting features of the legislation and the one that has created the most opposition in Congress relates to this authorization to invest the postal savings bank funds in Government securities. It is acknowledged that under the present law the Government has been able to take the other half of the interest on the bonds and the Government will be able to invest in these 2½ per cent. bonds and reimburse the Treasury for its Panama expenditures by refunding the 2 per cent. bonds outstanding.

It is also said that the Government will be able to refund the \$60,000,000 of Government bonds now outstanding and to replace them with the 2½ per cent. bonds, thus saving the one-half of 1 per cent. interest. If the Government ever comes to the point of establishing a central bank of issue the postal savings bank funds will be open for the redemption of the \$60,000,000 of 2 per cent. bonds now held by the national banks as security for circulation.

In the final vote by the Senate on the postal savings bank bill the following members voted in opposition: Mr. J. P. Brewster of Kansas, Chairman of Iowa and La Follette of Wisconsin, Senator Dooliver of Iowa, who was paired in opposition to the bill, Senator Beveridge of Indiana voted for the bill. Gov. Democrat, Chamberlain of Oregon, voted for the measure.

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Heavy rains are causing sickness among them. It is thought probable that Bluefields Bluff will be abandoned by the Government troops within a fortnight.

EAST RIVER FERRIES TO RESUME.
City Shoulders the Burden and Will Condemn Terminals.

Restoration of the ferry service between Broadway, Brooklyn, and Roosevelt and Twenty-third streets in Manhattan was definitely decided upon by the Sinking Fund Commission yesterday. In the last days of the McCallan administration, when the ferries were closed down because the companies were unable to continue operating at a loss, the administration contracted with the Brooklyn and Manhattan Ferry Company to subsidize the ferries to the amount of \$100,000 a month. Corporation Counsel Watson advised the board yesterday that the contract was binding, and on the strength of this opinion the board decided to resume the service.

A resolution was passed authorizing condemnation of property at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, for a terminal. The Manhattan terminals are already owned by the city.

AFTER STEEL TRUST.
Organized Labor Trying to Force an Investigation by Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Organized labor is making a strenuous effort to force the House to create a special committee to inquire into the activities of the United States Steel Corporation. A threat has been made that if such an inquiry is not ordered certain Republicans who are candidates for reelection will be fought by labor at the polls. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, organized the campaign that is being waged to force a Congress inquiry into the operation of the steel trust.

Two representatives of labor and an officer of the Anti-Trust League appeared at the Capitol to-day to confer with members of the House Committee on Rules to ascertain what action that committee intended to take on the Stanley resolution, which is aimed at the steel trust. The delegation was composed of Henry J. Stults of the Telegraphers Union, Arthur Holder, who represented Mr. Gompers, and Henry B. Martin, secretary of the Anti-Trust League.

The men named conferred with every member of the Rules Committee. They reported that Messrs. Underwood of Alabama, Clark of Missouri, Fitzgerald of New York and Dixon of Indiana, the Democratic members, were ready to report the Stanley resolution. Representatives of the United States Steel Corporation, however, were not present.

Representative John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Rules Committee, said the labor delegation that he did not favor the Stanley resolution and that he would not call a meeting for its consideration. He said further that the committee had adjourned for the session.

A meeting of the labor leaders held to-night it was decided to petition the majority of the Rules Committee who are willing to give a hearing on the Stanley resolution to ignore the mandate of Chairman Dalzell and to proceed with the resolution for a House committee to be assembled without call of the chairman, and if the majority takes the bit in its teeth in this case there is bound to be a fight in the House about the steel trust resolution get before that body.

The labor leaders have decided to start a back fire on Mr. Dalzell in an effort to induce him to reconsider his decision. A meeting of the labor leaders held to-night it was decided to petition the majority of the Rules Committee who are willing to give a hearing on the Stanley resolution to ignore the mandate of Chairman Dalzell and to proceed with the resolution for a House committee to be assembled without call of the chairman, and if the majority takes the bit in its teeth in this case there is bound to be a fight in the House about the steel trust resolution get before that body.

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